

Monitoring and responding to the unregulated drug supply

Surveillance et intervention face à l'approvisionnement en drogues non réglementé

April 8, 2025 / 8 avril 2025

1 >



Canadian Centre
on Substance Use
and Addiction

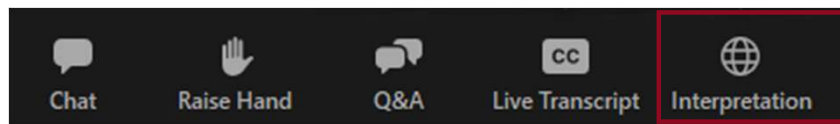
Centre canadien sur
les dépendances et
l'usage de substances



Interpretation / Interprétation

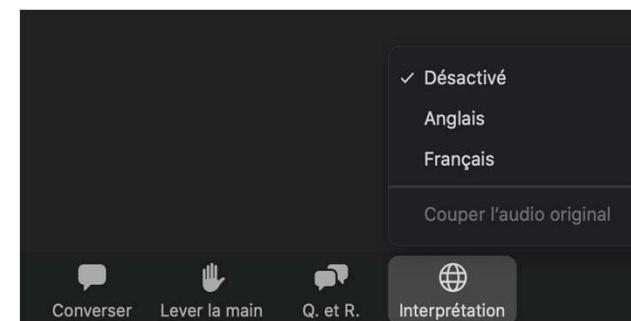
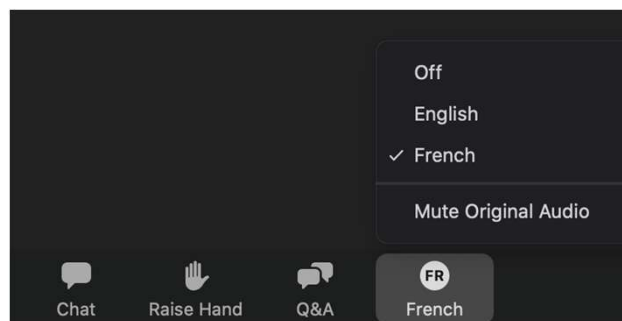
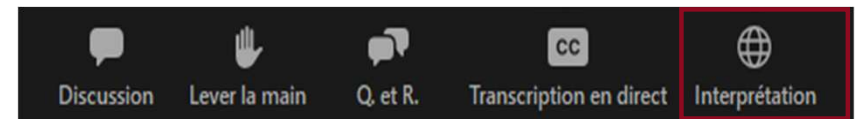
English-French simultaneous interpretation is available during the webinar.

Attendees should choose their preferred language from the **Interpretation** tab at the bottom of the screen.



Durant le webinaire, des services d'interprétation simultanée anglais-français sont disponibles.

Les participant·e·s au webinaire devront opter pour la langue de leur choix à partir de l'onglet **Interprétation** au bas de l'écran.



Agenda

- i. **Welcome and context setting** (10 minutes)
- ii. **Panelist presentations** (20 minutes)
- iii. **Panelist perspectives** (15 minutes)
- iv. **Panel discussion** (30 minutes)
- v. **Q&A, closing** (15 minutes)

Ordre du jour

- i. **Mot de bienvenue et mise en contexte** (10 minutes)
- ii. **Présentations par les panélistes** (20 minutes)
- iii. **Perspectives des panélistes** (15 minutes)
- iv. **Table ronde** (30 minutes)
- v. **Séance de questions et réponses, et mot de la fin** (15 minutes)

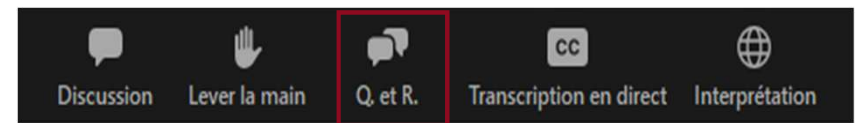
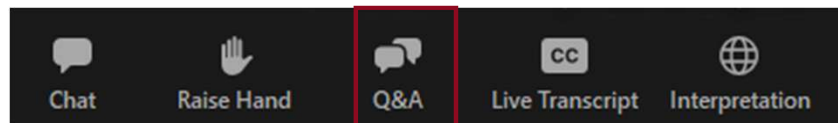
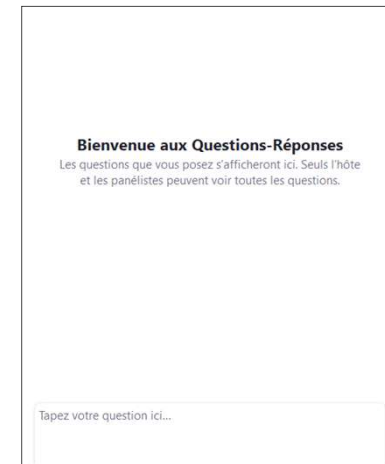
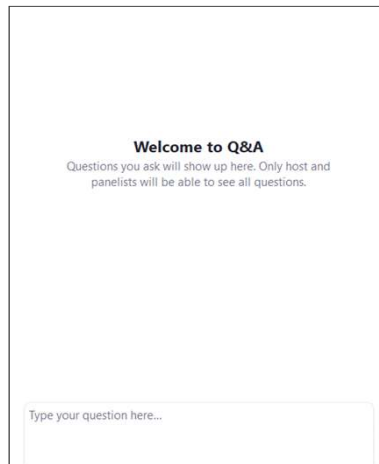


Panelists / Panélistes

- **Samantha King**, CCSA / CCDUS
- **Karen McDonald**, Toronto's Drug Checking Service and Ontario's Drug Checking Community / service d'analyse de substances de Toronto et secteur de l'analyse de substances en Ontario
- **Alyssa Miller**, Streetworks
- **Amber Streukens**, ANKORS, Professionals for Ethical Engagement of Peers (PEEP)
- **Kim Corace**, CCSA / CCDUS



Q&A / Q. et R.



All attendees will be muted during the webinar.

Submit your questions in English or French through the **Q&A** tab at the bottom of the screen (not the Chat tab).

Tou·te·s les participant·e·s resteront en sourdine durant le webinaire.

Posez vos questions en français ou en anglais par l'intermédiaire de l'onglet **Q. et R.** au bas de l'écran (non celui de Converser).

What makes Canada's illegal drug supply dangerous?

PREVENTION IN FOCUS PIF 2025 SPRING

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FEBRUARY 25, 2025

CATIE

<https://www.catie.ca/prevention-in-focus/what-makes-canadas-illegal-drug-supply-dangerous>



Qu'est-ce qui rend l'approvisionnement en drogues illicites dangereux au Canada?

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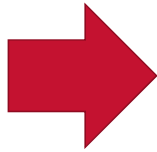
25 FÉVRIER 2025

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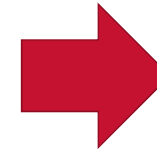
<https://www.catie.ca/fr/point-de-mire-sur-la-prevention/quest-ce-qui-rend-lapprovisionnement-en-drogues-illicites-dangereux>



Prohibition /
L'interdiction



Illegal drug markets /
Marchés illicites des
drogues



Unregulated /
Non réglementé



No rules to ensure products are safe /
Aucune règle ne permet de s'assurer que les
produits sont sans danger

Changes in the illegal drug supply / Évolution de l'approvisionnement en drogues illicites

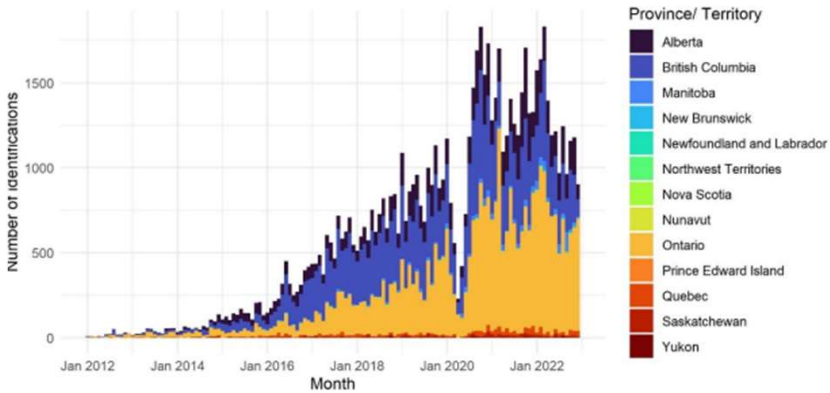


Figure 1. Fentanyl identifications across time, per province or territory (2012-2022)*

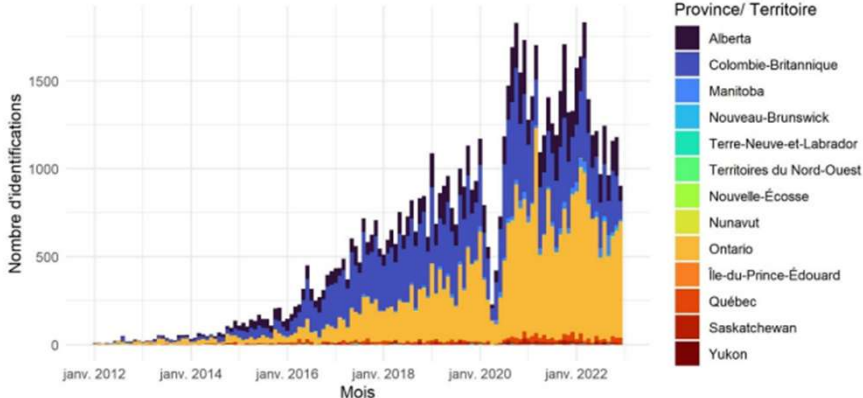


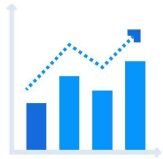
Figure 1. Identifications de fentanyl au fil du temps, par province ou territoire (2012-2022)*

Health Canada Drug Analysis Service (2023). Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/evolution-fentanyl-canada-11-years.html>

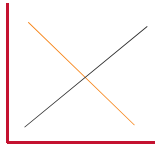
Service d'analyse des drogues de Santé Canada (2023) Disponible à : <https://www.canada.ca/fr/sante-canada/services/publications/vie-saine/evolution-fentanyl-canada-11-annees.html>



Changes in the illegal drug supply / Évolution de l'approvisionnement en drogues illicites



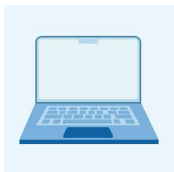
Maximizing profits / La maximisation des profits



Filling market demand / La satisfaction de la demande



Poor international control of precursor chemicals /
Le contrôle des produits chimiques précurseurs laisse à désirer au niveau international



Role of the Internet / Le rôle d'Internet



COVID-19 pandemic and border closures /
Pandémie de COVID-19 et les fermetures de
frontières

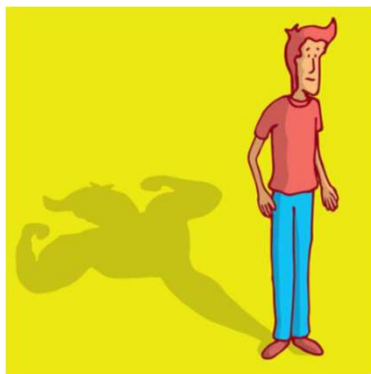


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l'usage de substances



What makes the illegal drug supply dangerous? /
Qu'est-ce qui rend l'approvisionnement en drogues illicites dangereux?



Strength of drugs = unknown and unpredictable /
Puissance des drogues = inconnue et imprévisible



Contents of drugs = unknown and unpredictable /
Composition des drogues = inconnue et imprévisible





Results from the Community Urinalysis and Self-Report Project (CUSP)

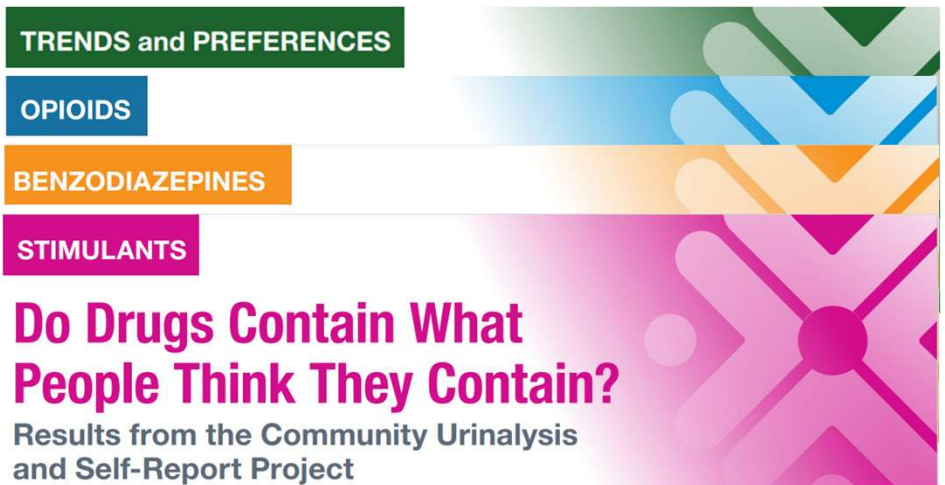
CATIE Webinar presented in partnership with CCSA

Samantha King

April 8, 2025

About CUSP

- Sentinel surveillance of **expected** versus **actual** use of drugs from the unregulated supply
- Fill gaps in knowledge:
 - Which substances from the unregulated supply are being used?
 - Do substances contain what people think they contain?
 - Is co-use of opioids and stimulants intended?
 - How do trends vary across Canada?



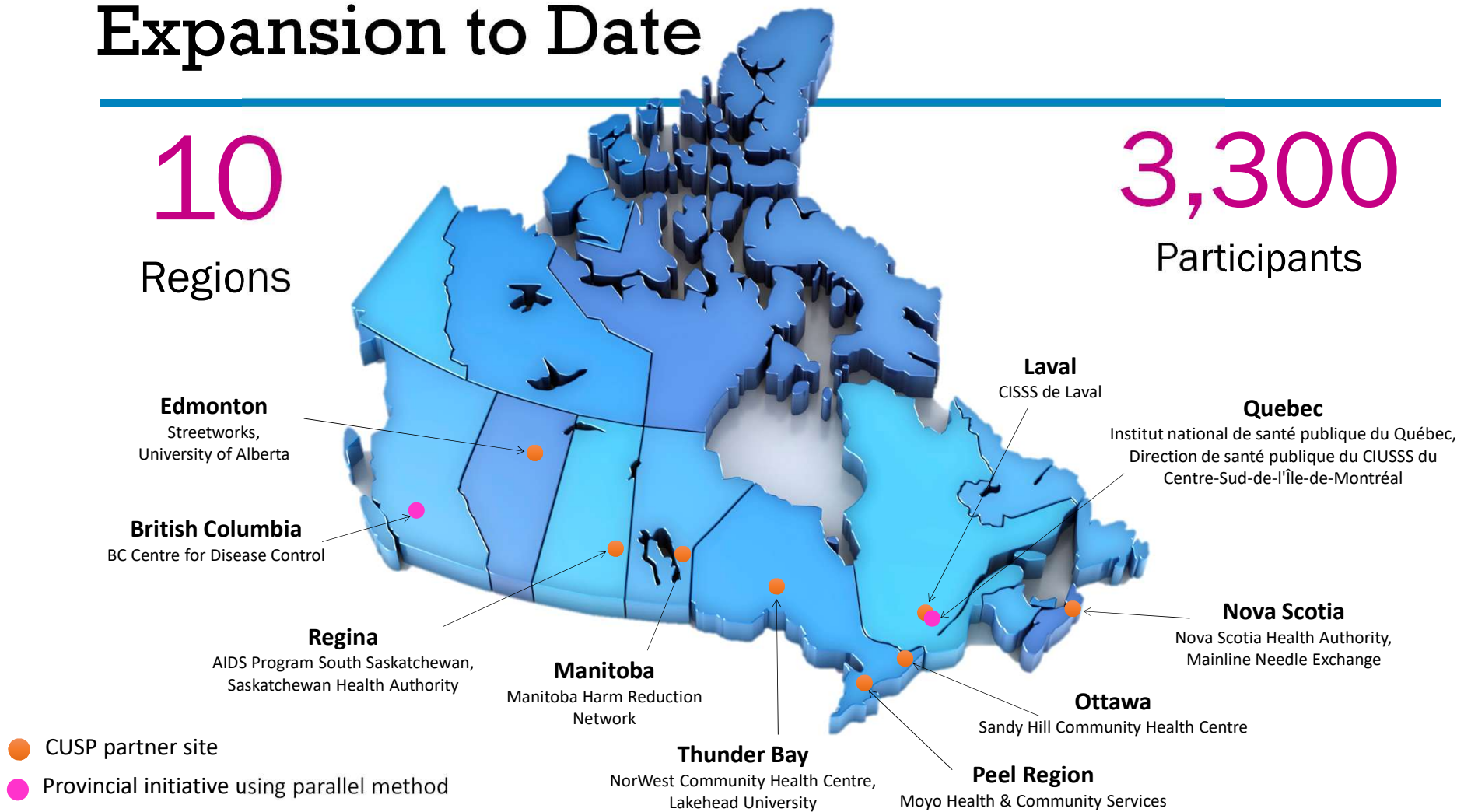
Expansion to Date

10

Regions

3,300

Participants



Approach

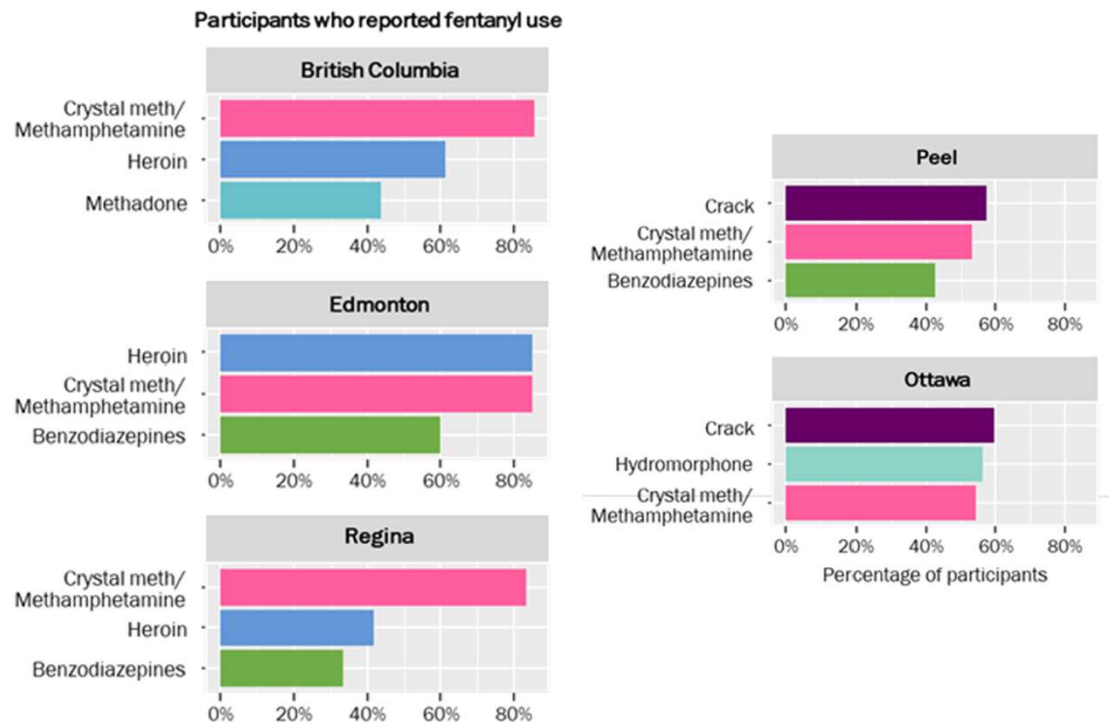


- “Project in a box”: partner sites implement via a standardized project toolkit
- CCSA provides national-level co-ordination and support



Key Findings 2021-2023

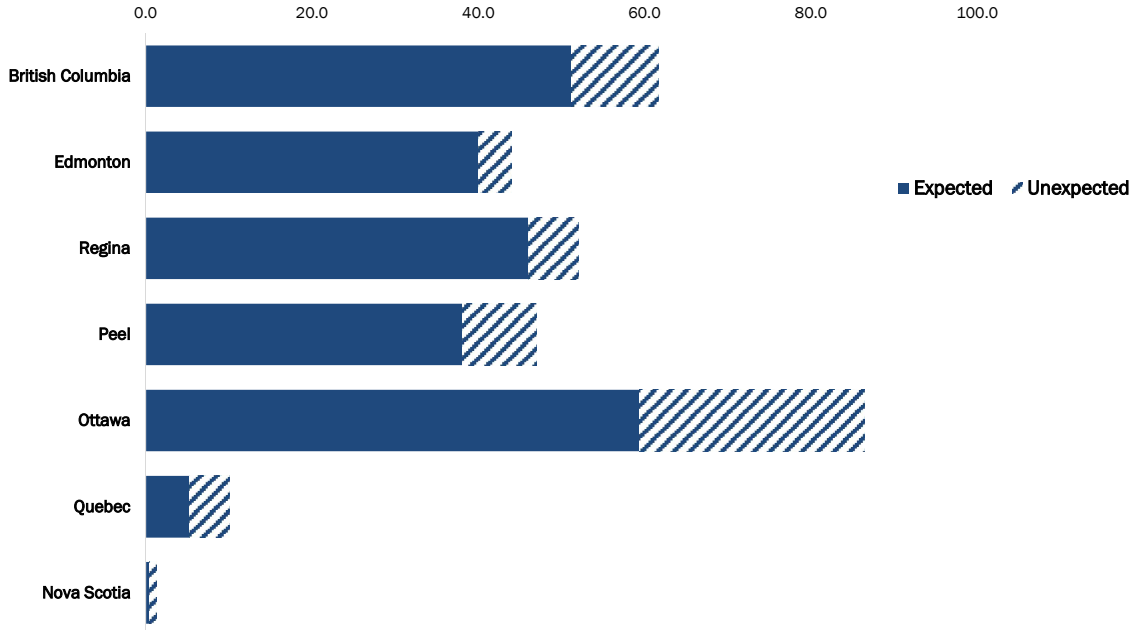
Intentional Co-use of Substances



- 50-80% also reported use of a stimulant
- 33-60% also reported use of benzodiazepines

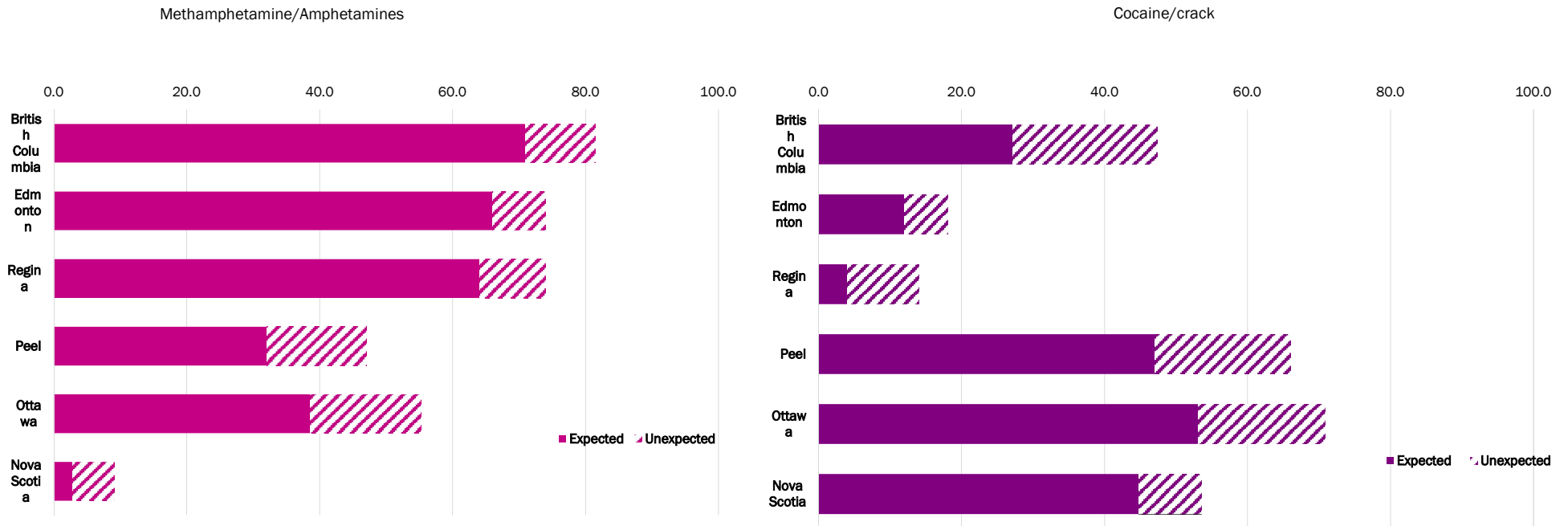
Fentanyl Use, and Whether Expected, Varied Greatly Across Regions

Percentage of participants who had fentanyl detected in urine, by expectation



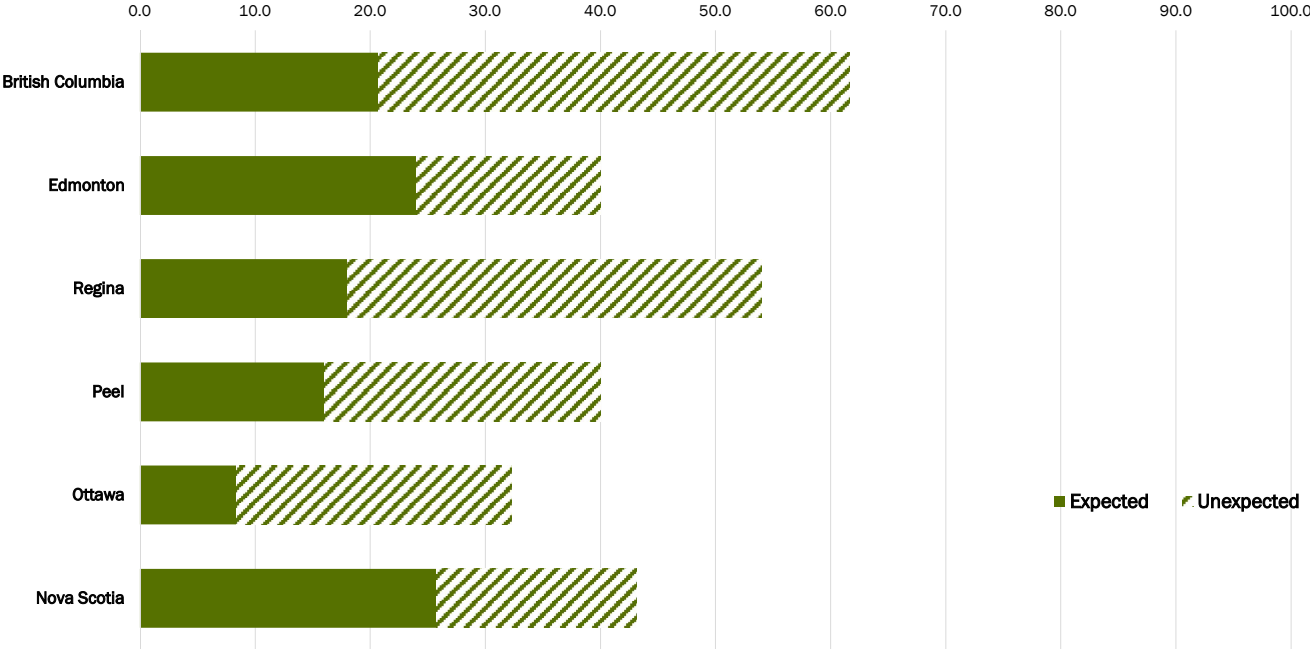
Stimulant Use Was Most Common

Percentage of participants who had stimulants detected in their urine, by expectation



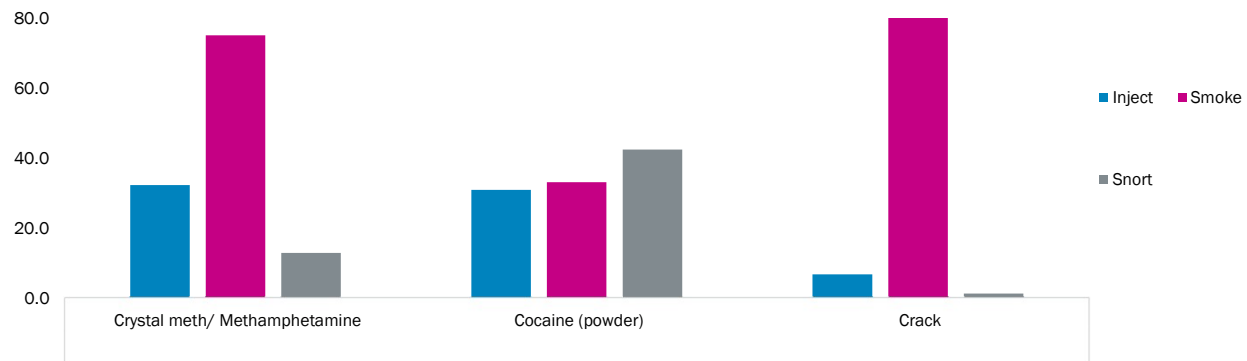
Benzodiazepine Use Was Often Unexpected

Percentage of participants who had benzodiazepines detected in their urine, by expectation



Stimulants and Opioids Are Often Smoked

Percentage of participants reporting use of substance by route of administration





Questions and Comments

Additional Resources



Canadian Community
Epidemiology Network
on Drug Use

Substance Use Trends
in Canada



Canadian Centre
on Substance Use
and Addiction

Evidence. Engagement. Impact.

ccsa.ca • ccdus.ca

September 18, 2024

Evidence Brief



Drug Checking¹

What Drug Checking Is

Drug checking is a service that tests dr
This is important because unlike produ



Contact Information

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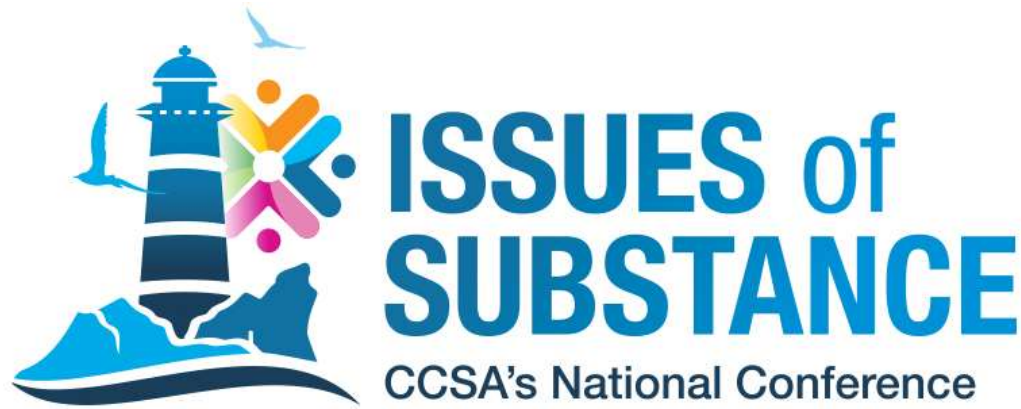
Ottawa, ON K1P 5E7

Canada

Tel.: 613-235-4048 ext. 274

sking@ccsa.ca

CCSA's Issues of Substance 2025



November 17–19, 2025
Halifax Convention Centre
IssuesOfSubstance.ca



Monitoring and responding to the unregulated drug supply

A webinar presented by CATIE and the Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction (CCSA)

April 8, 2025

Karen McDonald

Executive Director | Toronto's Drug Checking Service and Ontario's Drug Checking Community
Director, Program Development and Operations | St. Michael's Hospital, a site of Unity Health Toronto

kn.mcdonald@utoronto.ca

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the members of our communities that have lost their lives – both in the ongoing toxic drug supply crisis and long before.

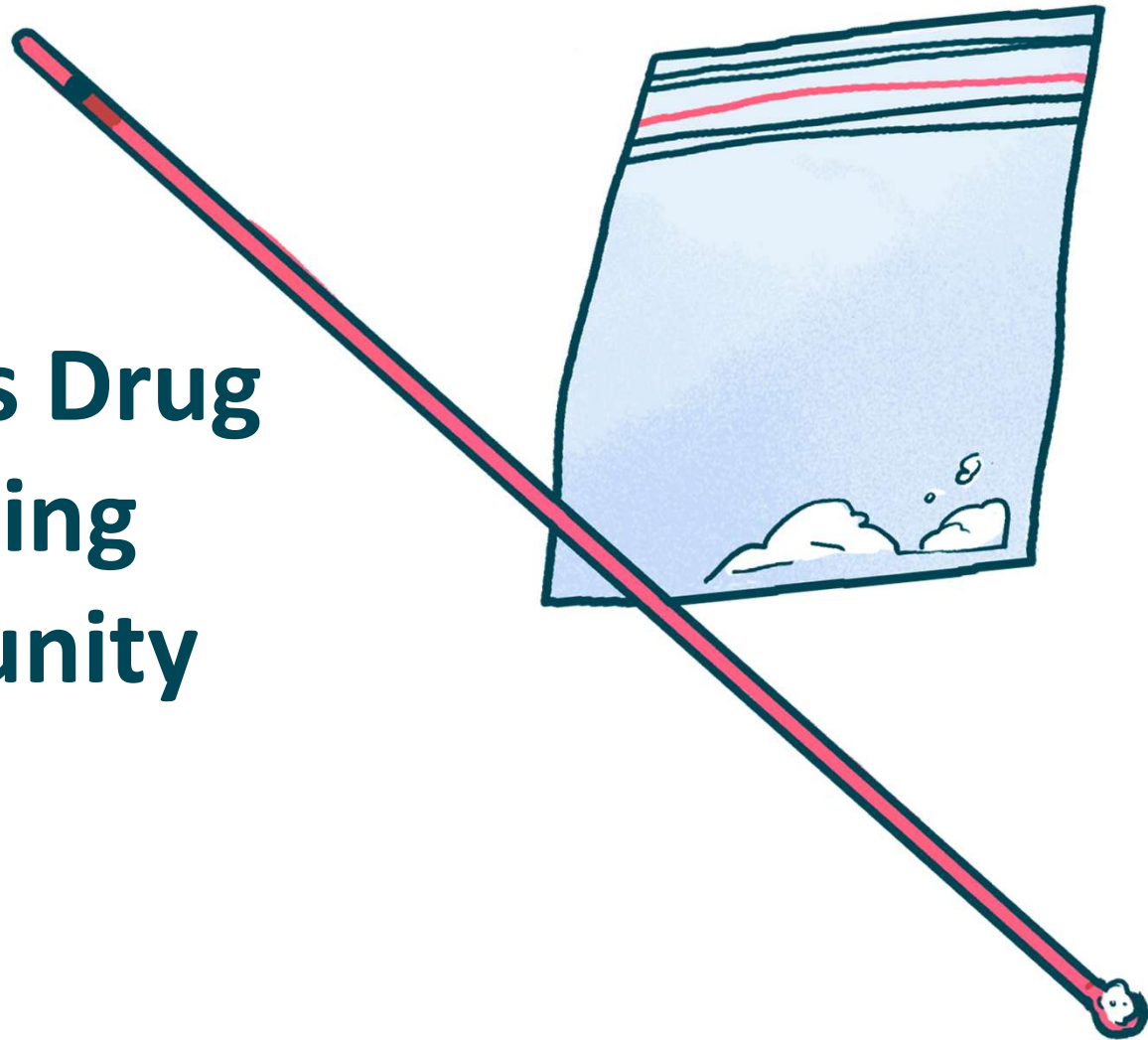
We acknowledge that racialized communities and survivors of colonization are disproportionately impacted by the toxic drug supply crisis.

We acknowledge that the land on which we operate in Toronto is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee, and the Wendat peoples, and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples.

We know that many of the samples we check are linked to both fatal and non-fatal overdose, as well as adverse health events – we acknowledge the people and pain behind the data we share.

We acknowledge that we only have access to this data because people who use drugs donate their drugs to our program in an effort to reduce the harms associated with using unregulated substances and facilitate community-led drug market monitoring and education.

Ontario's Drug Checking Community



Ontario's Drug Checking Community is a national leader in community-led drug checking service delivery and unregulated drug market monitoring and education.

It involves scaling the offsite drug checking model designed and in use by [Toronto's Drug Checking Service](#) since 2019 to other jurisdictions in the province. The primary reason for doing so is to inform evidence-based responses to the worsening toxic drug supply crisis by educating people who use drugs, community health workers, public health units, clinicians, first responders, policy makers, public servants, forensic science and toxicology laboratories, coroners, researchers, and others about what's circulating in the unregulated drug supply and anticipated harms.

Having checked over 17,000 samples using [gold standard technologies for chemical analysis that are validated for overdose prevention drug checking](#) and publicly disseminated hundreds of drug market monitoring and drug education reports, the program has received international recognition and is a national authority on Canada's unregulated drug supply.

What we do

1

Drug checking
service delivery

2

Community-led
unregulated
drug market
monitoring and
education

3

Community
building

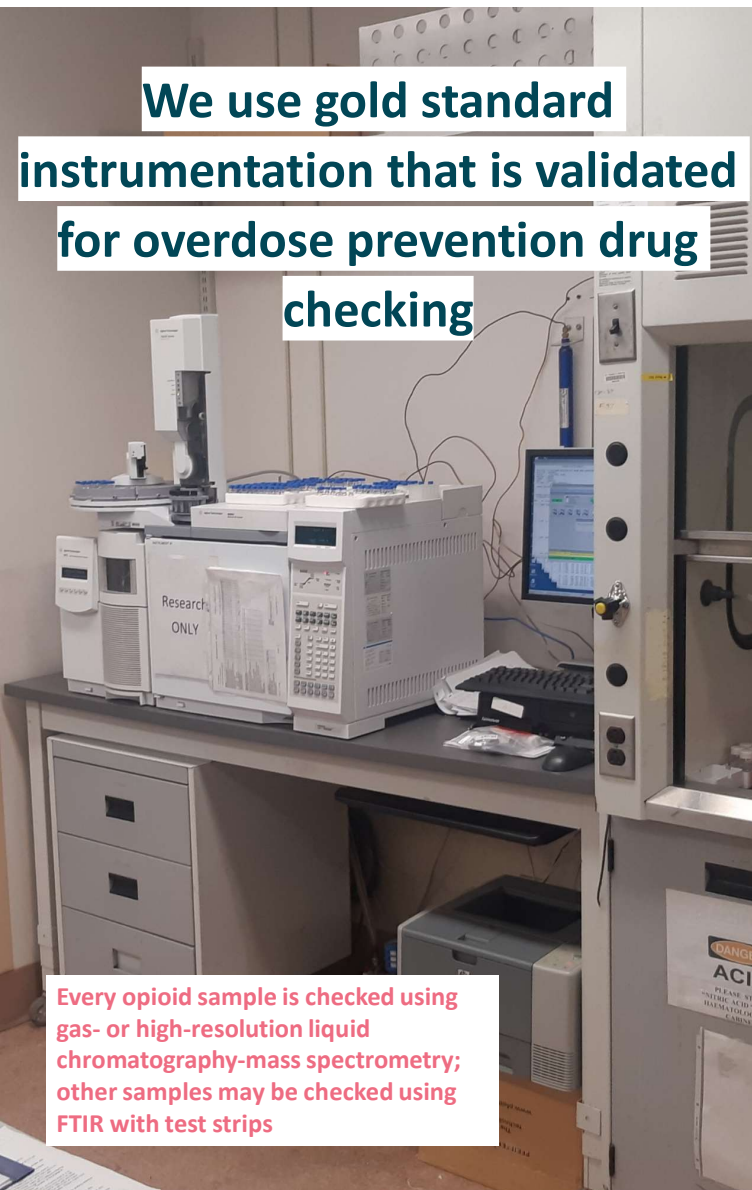
Who we are

Collection sites: Community agencies exempted to collect drug checking samples and share drug checking results, as part of the services they offer to people who use drugs.

Analysis sites: Clinical, research, or government laboratories exempted to analyze samples and report drug checking results.

The central operating team: Responsible for the overall design, management, and sustainability of the program, as well as conducting and publicly disseminating unregulated drug market monitoring and drug education and community building.





Benefits:

- Can analyze raw substances and used drug equipment
- Highly sensitive (can detect drugs in very trace amounts)
- Can break apart the most complex drug mixtures
- Can differentiate between drugs that are chemically similar
- Comprehensive libraries to detect rare and “new” drugs
- Able to provide precise quantification information

Limitations:

- Not portable
- Destroys the sample
- Turnaround time for results (within days from arrival at an analysis site – which is very short for this type of analysis)
- Current techniques cannot detect non-drug fillers
- Expensive and requires extensive training to operate

**What we're
finding**



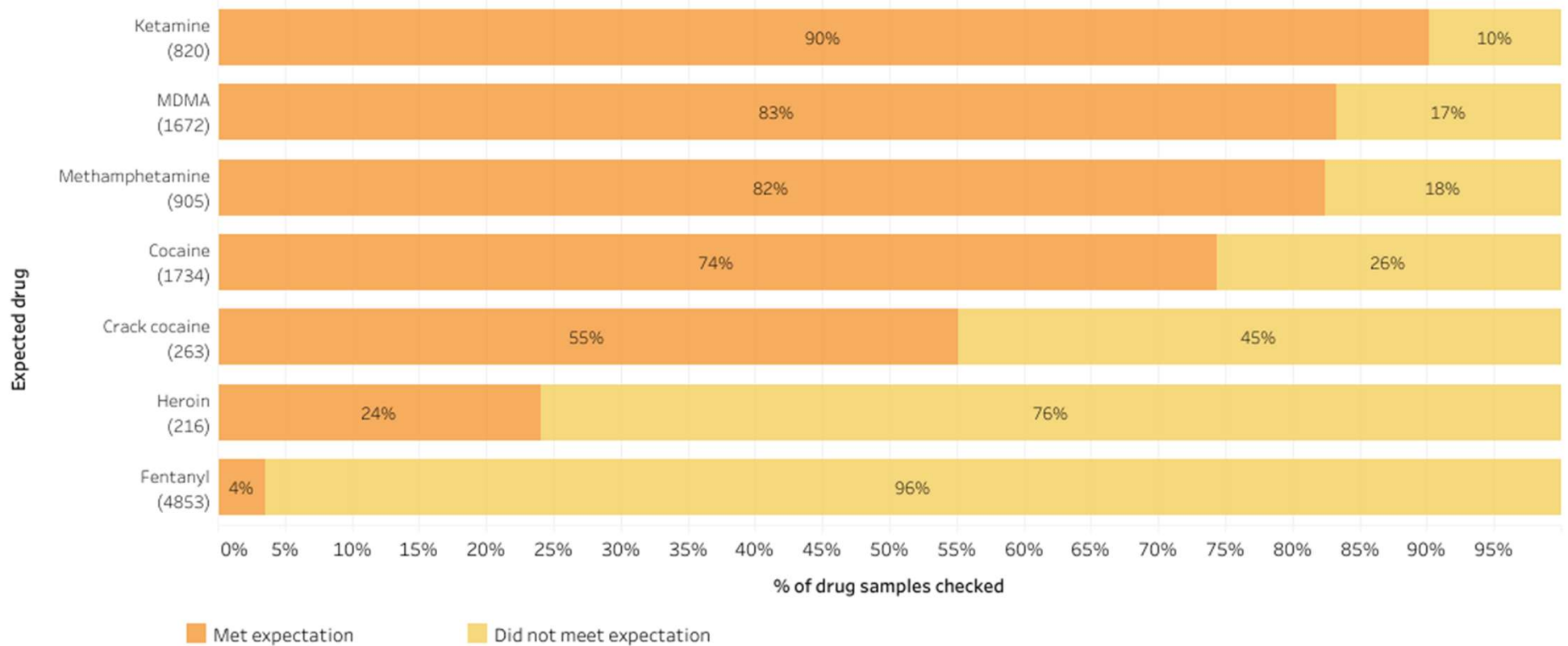
Checked samples by expected drug

17,239 samples checked | Toronto's Drug Checking Service | Oct10/19 – Mar31/25



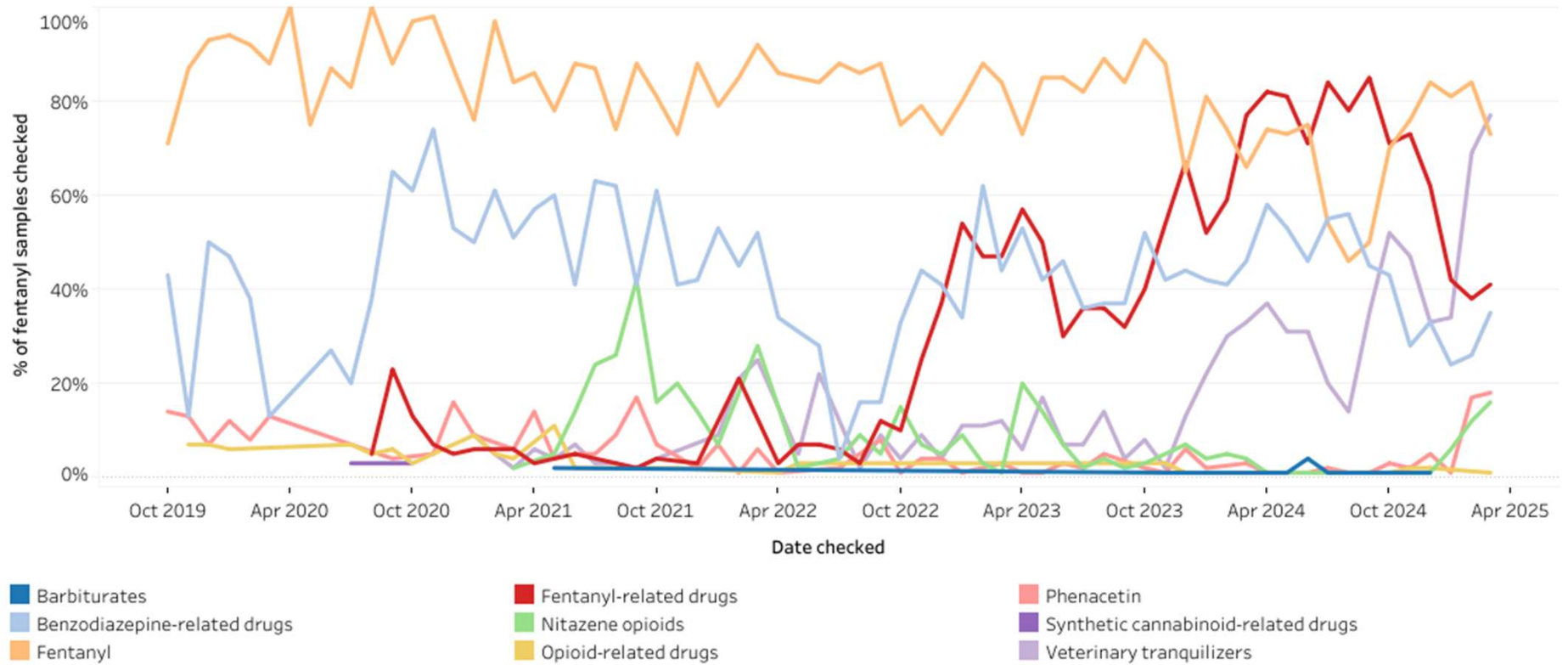
Frequency service user expectations are met

Toronto's Drug Checking Service | Oct10/19 – Mar31/25



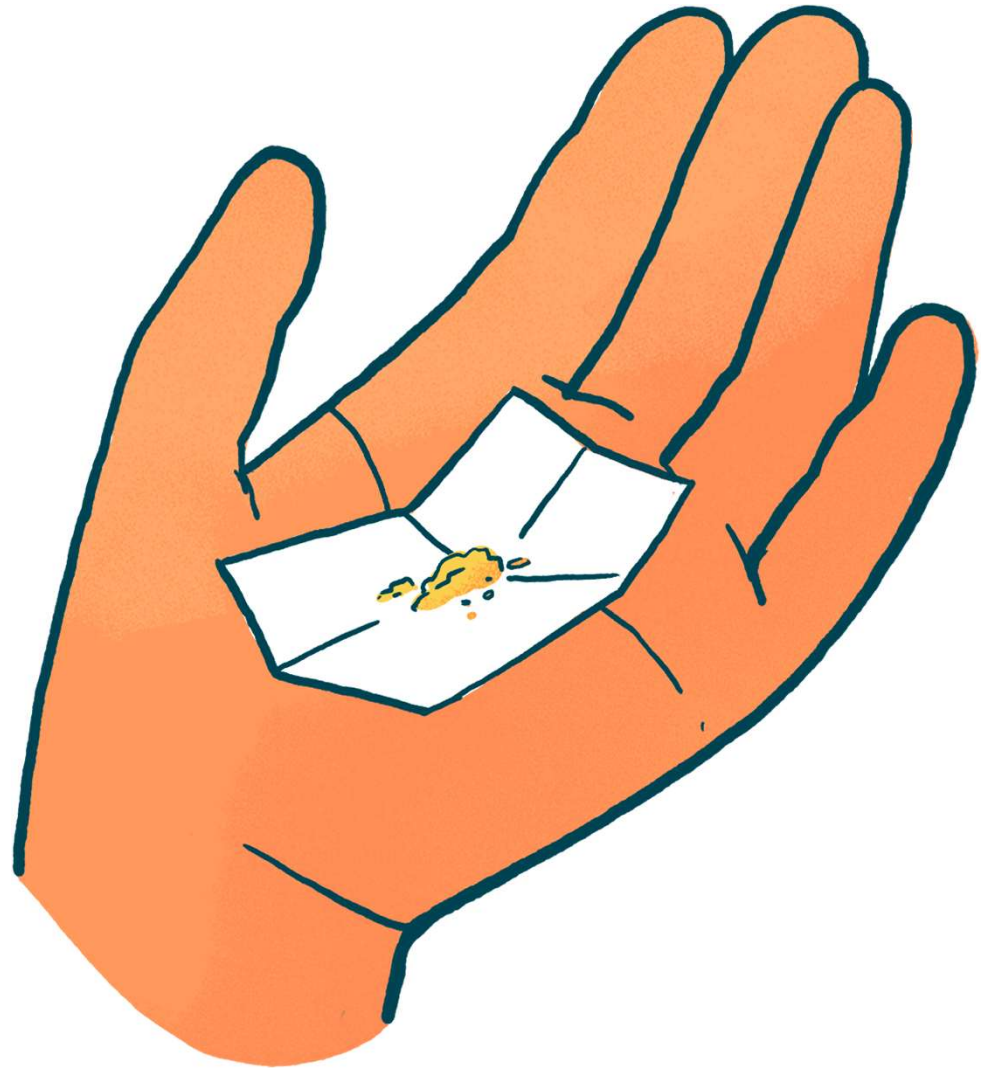
Noteworthy drug groups found in expected fentanyl samples

Toronto's Drug Checking Service | Oct10/19 – Mar31/25



Ontario's Drug Checking Community | www.drugchecking.community

**Dissemination and
use of our findings**



Ontario's Drug Checking Community

v1

Unregulated fentanyl supply trends: Kingston, Ontario

March 2025

The [Integrated Care Hub](#) and its service users bring comprehensive, timely, and accessible unregulated drug market monitoring to Kingston by participating in Ontario's Drug Checking Community as a collection site member.

Ontario's Drug Checking Community is a national leader in community-led drug checking service delivery and unregulated drug market monitoring and education. Comprised of a group of members, the program involves implementing the offsite drug checking model designed and in use by [Toronto's Drug Checking Service](#) since 2019 in other jurisdictions across the province. The primary reason for doing so is to inform evidence-based responses to the worsening toxic drug supply crisis by educating people who use drugs, community health workers, public health units, clinicians, first responders, policy makers, public servants, forensic science and toxicology laboratories, coroners, researchers, and others about what's circulating in the unregulated drug supply and anticipated harms.

In March 2025, 30 samples¹ were collected from people who use drugs by the Integrated Care Hub and analyzed by analysis site members of Ontario's Drug Checking Community using [gold standard technologies that are validated for overdose prevention drug checking](#). Of these 30 samples¹, 26 were expected² to be fentanyl (81% of these were drug samples, 19% were used drug equipment).

Key findings³

- One of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ was known to be **associated with an overdose** – it contained fentanyl-related drugs in combination with a benzodiazepine-related drug
- 46% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained multiple high-potency opioids⁴**, including [fentanyl](#), [fluorofentanyl](#), a [methylfentanyl-related drug](#), and/or [protodesnitazene](#). Using high-potency opioids³ in combination increases the risk of overdose and greater than normal doses of naloxone may be required to rouse individuals experiencing an overdose.
- 31% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained a methylfentanyl-related drug** (at this time, we believe ortho-methylfentanyl is circulating, which is considered to be as strong as fentanyl)
- 27% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained fluorofentanyl** (at this time, we believe para-fluorofentanyl is circulating, which is considered to be as strong as fentanyl)

- 19% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained a "new" high-potency⁴ nitazene opioid**, protodesnitazene (considered to be as strong as fentanyl). Protodesnitazene has been found in samples¹ collected in Kingston, Peterborough, and Toronto (the three regions participating in Ontario's Drug Checking Community at this time).
- 27% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **did not contain fentanyl** – many of these samples instead contained a methylfentanyl-related drug and/or fluorofentanyl
- 73% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained at least one other central nervous and/or respiratory system depressant**, including veterinary tranquilizers and/or benzodiazepine-related drugs. Using high-potency opioids⁴ in combination with other central nervous and/or respiratory system depressants increases the risk of dangerous suppression of vitals (e.g., slowing down of breathing, blood pressure, heart rate).
 - 58% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained a benzodiazepine-related drug**, namely [bromazolam](#), [desalkylgidazepam](#), [flualprazolam](#), [flubromazepam](#), [nordiazepam](#), as well as a "new" benzodiazepine-related drug, [ethylbromazolam](#). Ethylbromazolam has been found in samples¹ collected in Kingston, Peterborough, and Toronto.
 - 42% of the expected² fentanyl samples¹ **contained a veterinary tranquilizer** -- 38% contained [medetomidine](#) and 15% contained [xylazine](#)
- Other samples checked were expected² to methamphetamine (2), alprazolam (Xanax) (1), or did not have a stated expected² drug (1). Unexpected noteworthy drug⁵ fentanyl was detected in the one sample with an unknown expected² drug, though the composition of the sample represented that of expected² fentanyl.

Not sure what some of these substances are? View our drug dictionary: www.drugcheckingcommunity/drug-dictionary/

Notes

- 1 | Samples:** Includes both drugs and used drug equipment. Drugs could be a very small amount of powder, crystals, rocks, blotter, or liquid, or a crushed bit of a pill. Used equipment could be a used cooker or filter, or leftover liquid from a syringe. For more information, view our [terms of service](#).
- 2 | Expected (drug):** When a sample is submitted to be checked, the drug that sample was bought or got as is recorded. We call it the "expected drug". Knowing the expected drug helps us tailor our harm reduction advice. It also helps us understand contamination to drugs rather than combinations of drugs (e.g., fentanyl was found in a heroin sample rather than fentanyl and heroin were found together).
- 3 | Our key findings for the specified time period are based on results from both drugs and used drug equipment. There are limitations associated with including results from used drug equipment samples in unregulated drug market monitoring specified time period.** Drug equipment – like cookers – are often re-used. The [mass spectrometry technologies we use](#) sensitive that very trace amounts of substances may be found. This means that when equipment is re-used, substances

Written reports

(Bi-weekly for Toronto sites,
monthly for others)

Results from 206 samples checked by Toronto's Drug Checking Service

January 25 – February 7, 2025

Key findings

- 14% of the expected fentanyl samples were known to be **associated with an overdose** – all of these samples contained at least one high-potency opioid (an opioid considered to be as strong as or stronger than fentanyl), some in combination with a benzodiazepine-related drug and/or veterinary tranquilizer
- 31% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained multiple high-potency opioids**, including **fentanyl**, **fluorofentanyl**, a **methylfentanyl-related drug**, and/or nitazene opioid **etomethazene**
- 42% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained a veterinary tranquilizer** – 32% contained **xylazine** and 20% contained **medetomidine**
- 32% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained a methylfentanyl-related drug** (at this time, we believe ortho-methylfentanyl is circulating, which is considered to be as strong as fentanyl)
- 16% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained a benzodiazepine-related drug**, namely, **bromazolam**, **desalkylgidazepam**, **nordiazepam**, and a “new” benzodiazepine-related drug we are in the process of naming
- 14% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained fluorofentanyl** (at this time, we believe para-fluorofentanyl is circulating, which is considered to be as strong as fentanyl)
- 10% of the expected fentanyl samples **contained a “new” high-potency nitazene opioid**, which we have determined is etomethazene (considered to be 2 times stronger than fentanyl)
- 14% of the expected fentanyl samples **did not contain fentanyl** – many of these samples instead contained a methylfentanyl-related drug and/or a veterinary tranquilizer

... found in expected fentanyl drug samples:

In 71 expected fentanyl drug samples:
1.7% was the **average amount of fentanyl found**

1.2 – 3.5% was the **range of fentanyl found** in half of the drug samples

In 5 expected fentanyl drug samples:
4.2% was the **average amount of fluorofentanyl found**

0.5 – 11.9% was the **range of fluorofentanyl found** in half of the drug samples

In 25 expected fentanyl drug samples:
2.0% was the **average amount of methylfentanyl-related drugs found**

0.4 – 4.7% was the **range of methylfentanyl-related drugs found** in half of the drug samples

In 16 expected fentanyl drug samples:
0.3% was the **average amount of medetomidine found**

0.2 – 0.6% was the **range of medetomidine found** in half of the drug samples

In 30 expected fentanyl drug samples:
1.0% was the **average amount of xylazine found**

0.4 – 6.4% was the **range of xylazine found** in half of the drug samples

In 6 expected fentanyl drug samples:
2.3% was the **average amount of bromazolam found**

1.8 – 2.9% was the **range of bromazolam found** in half of the drug samples

[View the full report](#)

Toronto's Drug Checking Service is a free and anonymous community-based public health service that aims to reduce the harms associated with substance use and, specifically, to prevent overdose by offering people who use drugs timely and detailed information on the contents of their drugs. Beyond educating individual service users, reports for all samples are combined and analyzed to perform unregulated drug market monitoring, then translated **publicly disseminated every other week** to communicate unregulated drug market trends and drug education to people who cannot directly access the service, as well as to inform care for people who use drugs, advocacy and research. [Sign up](#) to receive reports and other information about Toronto's unregulated drugs.



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January 25 – February 7, 2025
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 206 samples checked.

January 11 – 24, 2025
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 163 samples checked.

December 28, 2024 – January 10, 2025
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 211 samples checked.

December 14 – 27, 2024
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 145 samples checked.

November 30 – December 13, 2024
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 144 samples checked.

November 16 – 29, 2024
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 222 samples checked.

November 2 – 15, 2024
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 236 samples checked.

October 19 – November 1, 2024
Bi-weekly report
Toronto's Drug Checking Service shares information on the composition of the unregulated drug supply every other week. Here are some highlights from 195 samples checked.

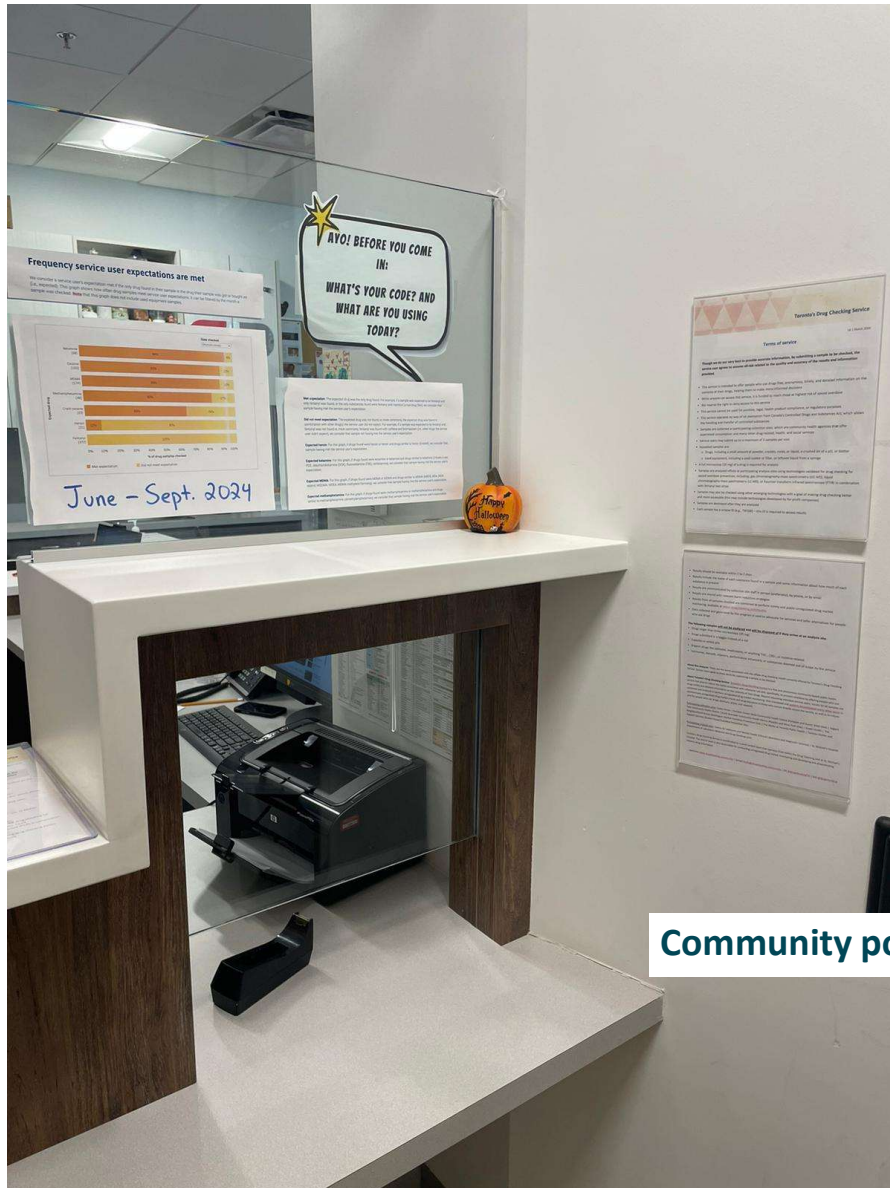
Changes to quantified analysis results

International Drug Users Day

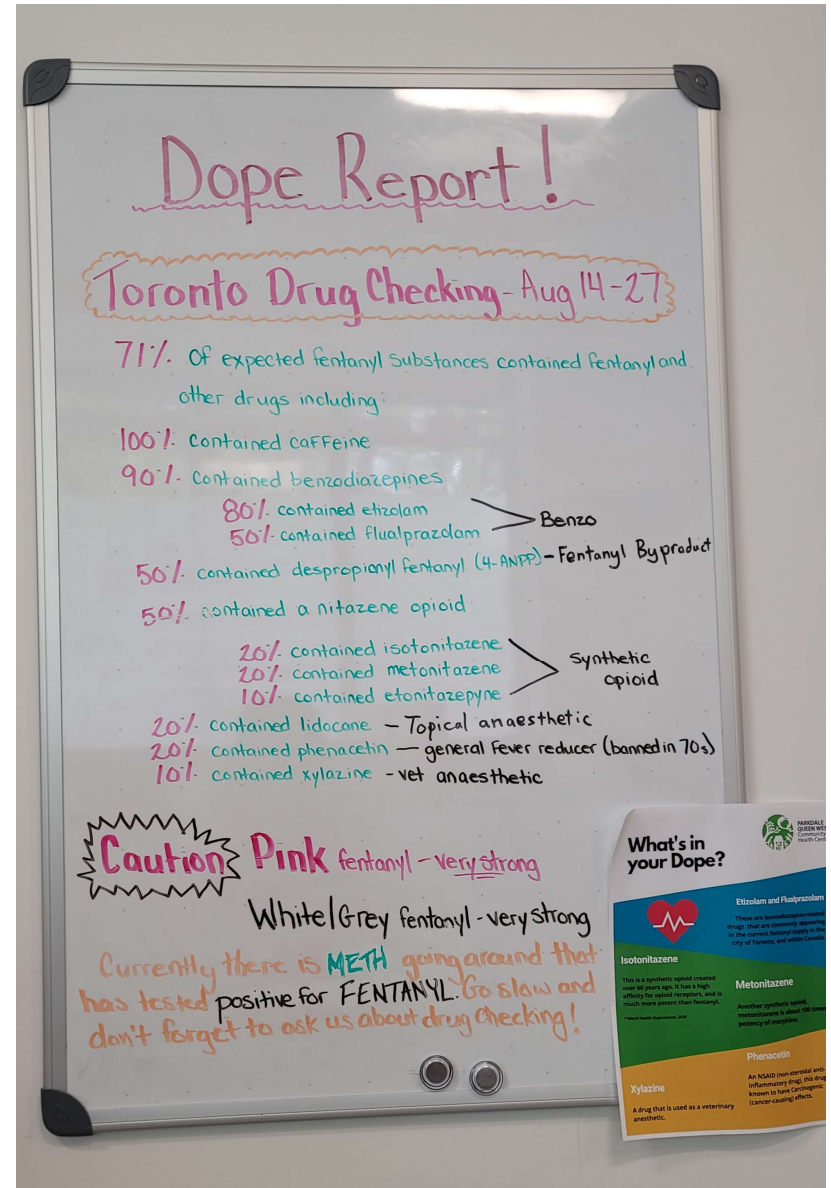
October 5 – 18, 2024

September 21 –


 Instagram
[@drugchecking](https://www.instagram.com/drugchecking)



Community posting



What's in your Dope?

Etizolam and Flualprazdom
These are benzodiazepine drugs that are commonly abused in the Greater Toronto Area in the City of Toronto, and other parts of Ontario.

Isotonitazene
This is a synthetic opioid created over 60 years ago. It has a high affinity for opioid receptors, and is much more potent than fentanyl.

Metonitazene
Another synthetic opioid, metonitazene is about 100 times more potent than fentanyl.

Phenacetin
An NSAID (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug) that has been known to have cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease) and cancer-causing effects.

Xylazine
A drug that is used as a veterinary anesthetic.

Drug Alert: Increase in Drug-Related Deaths & Nitazene Opioids in Toronto's Unregulated Opioid Supply

March 18, 2024

Why are we sending this alert?

- There was an **increase in suspected opioid overdose-related deaths** attended by Toronto Paramedic Services between March 14-17, 2024.
 - During this period, preliminary data shows that there were **6 suspected opioid overdose-related deaths**, which is triple the current average seen for a 4-day period in the past 12 weeks.

Additional Information

- There is no additional information available at this time about the specific drugs connected to these overdose related deaths.
- [Toronto's Drug Checking Service](#) recently identified **two** "new" high potency synthetic nitazene opioids in **Toronto's unregulated opioid supply: N-desethyl etonitazene** (10 times stronger than fentanyl) and **protonitazepyne** (20 times stronger than fentanyl) and observed an **increase in the presence of** nitazene opioids in samples expected to be **oxycodone (OxyContin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), hydrocodone, and Percocet**.
 - Since nitazene opioids are potent, the risk of overdose is increased and greater than normal doses of naloxone may be required to rouse individuals experiencing an overdose.
 - The risk of overdose may be further increased for people who use oxycodone (OxyContin), Percocet, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), or hydrocodone, as compared to people who use fentanyl, because their opioid tolerance may be lower.
- Overdoses are occurring **throughout the city**.

Messages for people using drugs in Toronto:

- Try not to use alone.** Buddy up with someone who you trust.
- Keep naloxone on-hand.**
 - Kits are available at Toronto Public Health, The Works, and through many [partner organizations](#). Free naloxone kits are also available at some pharmacies. Visit www.ontario.ca/page/get-naloxone-kits-free or call 1-800-565-8603.
 - Benzodiazepines in the unregulated drug supply may cause people to be sedated longer than usual. Following naloxone administration, some people may remain unconscious even after their breathing returns.
- Use a supervised consumption service, if possible.** For locations and hours of sites please visit: toronto.ca/ConsumptionServices.
- If you must use alone, have a safety plan.**

Public health alerts



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Toronto

Surge in fatal suspected overdoses as potent synthetic opioids found in unregulated drug supply: TPH

6 fatal suspected opioid overdoses recorded between March 14 and 17, public health says

CBC News - Posted: Mar 19, 2024 9:32 AM EDT | Last Updated: March 19



Toronto Public Health cautioned Monday that two powerful synthetic opioids were recently found in the city's unregulated drug supply. (Cole Burston/The Canadian Press)

Media

Health officials are warning of a surge in suspected overdose deaths in Toronto as two powerful synthetic opioids were recently found in the unregulated drug supply.

Toronto Public Health (TPH) said Monday that paramedics responded to six fatal suspected overdoses between March 14 and 17, about triple the average over four-day spans in the last three months.

The overdoses happened in various parts of the city, TPH said.

Toronto's Drug Checking Service, a free program funded by different levels of government, discovered the presence of two highly potent synthetic opioids, called nitazene opioids, in samples taken from the street supply of drugs. One of the nitazene opioids is about 10 times stronger than fentanyl, while the other is roughly 20 times more potent.

Drug marketing monitoring and education efforts by Ontario's Drug Checking Community are applied and strongly supported by many health and social service providers, such as:

- **Ontario's public health units**, who use the program's findings to educate their communities about trends in their local unregulated drug supply and how to reduce harm
- The **Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario**, **META:PHI**, and **Ontario Poison Centre**, who use the program's findings to inform care plans (including medication choices and doses), understand their patients' withdrawal symptoms and tolerance, engage their patients in more meaningful care, and tailor treatments
- The **Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police**, who use the program's findings to build better community relations and develop more effective strategies to handle drug-related incidents
- The **Chief Coroner of Ontario**, who uses the program's findings to contextualize trends in drug-related death investigations
- **LifeLabs**, who uses the program's findings to improve clinical care tools, such as urine drug screens



Thank you!

With general questions or comments, reach the program's central operating team at hello@drugchecking.community.

Interact with our data and access our resources at www.drugchecking.community and follow us on IG [@drugchecking](https://www.instagram.com/drugchecking).

Are you a community or public health agency in Ontario offering or interested in offering drug checking? Join Ontario's Drug Checking Community of Practice!

Questions?

Please enter any questions for our panelists into the question box.

Des questions?

Si vous avez des questions pour nos panélistes, veuillez les saisir dans la boîte à cet effet.



Thank you!

Please complete the webinar evaluation that will be provided following this webinar.

Merci!

Veillez nous faire part de vos commentaires en répondant à l'évaluation qui vous sera envoyée après le webinaire.

